

RANGE OF THERMOMETER.
The following was the range of the thermometer at the Times office yesterday: 9 A. M., 78; 12 M., 80; 3 P. M., 82; 6 P. M., 80; 9 P. M., 78; 12 M., 78. Average, 79.

VOL. 14. NO. 175.

THE KEARSARGE QUEEN OF THE SEA

Makes Phenomenal Time
on Builders' Trial Trip.

SEVENTEEN KNOTS.

Speed Attained With Foul Bottom
and in Shallow Water.

HER COMMANDER MUCH PLEASED

Given a Nasty Greeting and Returned
to Her Dock with Brooms Lashed
to Her Masthead as Evidence
That She is the Fastest
Thing of Her Class
Afloat.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., September 5.—The official reading of the log gave the first-class battleship Kearsarge, which went on her trial trip today, a record of 17.4 knots, which speed was maintained for nearly half an hour. Those interested in the construction of the ship will consider her accomplishment a phenomenal one, in view of the fact that the course on which forced draft was tried was in shallow water and that the vessel's bottom was in a very filthy condition, having been in the water continuously for nearly thirteen months.

The steam and hand steering gear were subjected to the most severe tests the hull-deck masts of steel and iron resembling to her wheel almost as freely as a steam launch. On one test she made a semicircle turn in two and a half minutes, and on another she made a complete circle in two and a half minutes. The Kearsarge, who is to command the ship, expressed himself as highly pleased with the result of the trip.

THE TRIAL TRIP.

The Kearsarge sailed at six this morning in charge of Captain Fairchild. She was attended by a picked crew of two hundred men from the yards. She left the dock under her own steam and at once proceeded toward the Cape. At 10:15 Captain Chester, who will command the Kearsarge, boarded the vessel. Here the anchor chains were tested. Proceeding to the neighborhood of the Cape the compass was adjusted and the big ship was put through the various paces necessary to test its qualities of her steam steering gear.

Passing out of the Cape with the water cutting high upon her prow, forced draft was put on and remarkable speed noted above was attained. Twenty-two miles above from Cape Henry the ship swung around and started on the return trip. Inside the Cape on the return trip the hand steering gear was tested and found satisfactory.

CARRIED BROOMS.

The name of the noble name of Admiral Winslow's old frigate then steamed back. Both going and coming back the Kearsarge received a nasty greeting. Many of the foreign ships passed, slipped their cables and saluted the new warship with their whistles.

The Kearsarge steamed up to her dock at six P. M. with brooms lashed to her peak and masthead. Superintendent Walter A. Post was in charge of the trial trip. Captain Fairchild, who will command the Kearsarge, boarded the vessel. Here the anchor chains were tested. Proceeding to the neighborhood of the Cape the compass was adjusted and the big ship was put through the various paces necessary to test its qualities of her steam steering gear.

NAVIGABLE FORTRESS.

The Kearsarge is a navigable fortress of a formidable type, and in action would render a good account of herself in behalf of Old Glory. The dimensions and general data are:

Length on load water line, 268 feet; beam, extreme, 72 feet 6 inches; draft, on normal displacement, 27 feet 6 inches; normal displacement, 13,525 tons; maximum displacement, all ammunition and stores on board, 12,225 tons; maximum indicated horse-power, 12,000; maximum speed, 17.4 knots; maximum range, 16 knots; maximum coal supply, 400 tons; maximum coal consumption, 1,200 tons; complement—officers, seamen and marines, 311.

The strictly novel character of this ship is her exceedingly moderate draft of water, but 25 feet when full loaded. The power to meet any enemy is being centered effectively in the twenty-two guns forming the main and auxiliary batteries, and these consist of: Main battery, 4 13-inch breech-loading rifles and 4 4-inch breech-loading auxiliary battery, 4 4-inch rapid-fire rifles.

TORPEDO ATTACK.

For the purpose of resisting torpedo boat attack and enfilading the open decks or unprotected gun stations of an enemy there are 20 six-pounders, 6 one-pounders and four Catapults.

service rate of speed of quite six aimed shots a minute.

The six-pounders are mounted in part on the beam deck forward and aft. The rest of them are placed in the superstructure above the five-inch guns, where they have a very desirable range of fire. The one-pounders and the Catapults are placed on the bridges and up in the mill-hy towers.

To feed all these guns each ship will carry 200 tons of ammunition.

SHOT INTO THE TRAIN.
Passengers Make Narrow Escape from Flying Pistol Balls.
DURHAM, N. C., September 5.—Special Pistol shots were fired into the east-bound passenger train this morning just this side of Durham. The train was fired into two coaches. In the first the bullet came near striking the widow of the late General W. D. Pender, Confederate States army, filling her lap with shattered window glass.

In the next coach a gentleman experienced a like shot, having the glass shivered all around him and having a bullet pass through his hat. There is no clue to the perpetrator.

RICHMOND CHOSEN.
American Pharmaceutical Association Meets Here in May, 1900.

Mr. F. M. Fry, manager of the Jefferson Hotel, has received a telegram from Philadelphia, Pa., stating that the next annual convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association will be held in Richmond in May, 1900.

This association represents pharmacists from every State in the Union, and a large body of members will assemble at the Jefferson Hotel, which place will be the headquarters of the association.

SHUBRICK LAUNCHING.

It Will Most Likely Take Place October 1st—Grand Tournament.
The probabilities are that the torpedo boat Shubrick will be launched at the yards of the Trigg Company October 1st. The various committees will meet at Murphy's Hotel tomorrow night to arrange for the exhibition incident thereto. If the Tournament Association decides to hold its grand racing meet and old Virginia tournament on the same date, the occasion will be one of surpassing interest and will draw thousands.

Bridge Company Responsible.

CHICAGO, Ill., September 5.—The Peabody Bridge Company and Charles M. Hooley, superintendent, were held responsible by a coroner's jury today for the death of eleven men who were killed in the collapse of the arches of the Coliseum building, in course of construction, on August 28th. The coroner says he will take no further action in the matter and

that it remains with the State Attorney or one of the departments of the city government to decide whether criminal action should be settled against the corporation or person concerned.

Death of McKane.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—John Y. McKane died at his home in Coney Island at 6 o'clock to-night, aged fifty-eight years.

HAILED HIM AS
THEIR DELIVERER

General Jimenez Reaches Porto Plata,
and is Received by the People
With Enthusiasm.

PORTO PLATA, SANTO DOMINGO, September 5.—General Jaldore Jimenez landed here, having come from Cuba to Cape Haytien. He was received by the water side by an immense throng. His reception, arranged by General Ramon Lambert, was enthusiastic.

The news of Jimenez's arrival has been sent into the interior, and it is believed that settled order and peace will soon be restored.

General Jimenez was accompanied by fifty armed revolutionists, who were taken on board the George S. Croize at Cape Haytien. The populace hailed him as the country's deliverer.

To-night there was a popular demonstration with a procession of soldiers and citizens and speeches of welcome. The local press says:

THE SITUATION IS VERY GRAVE

London Papers Alarmed
Over the Outlook.

ST JAMES GAZETTE.

Voices the Opinion That War With
the Transvaal is Imminent

MANY SOLDIERS READY TO MOVE.

Summoned for Friday—There is Great
Activity at the War Office, the Admiralty and the Colonial Office—Next Move Will Probably be Issuance of an Ultimatum.

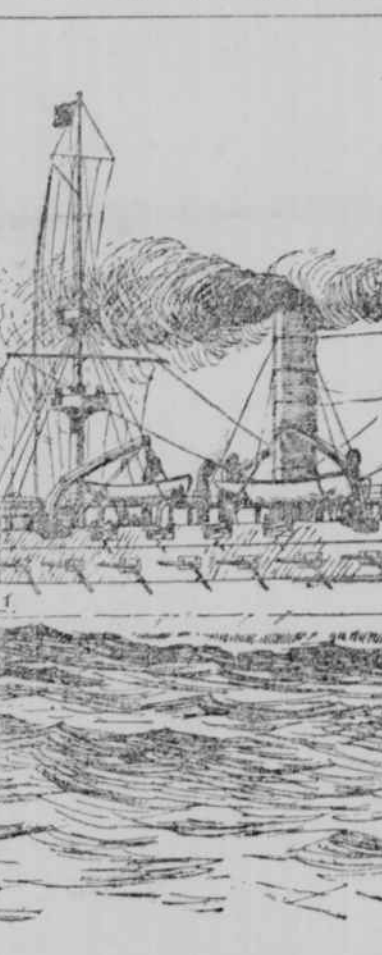
LONDON, Sept. 5.—The latest news received in this city from various points in South Africa is vague and contradictory. Nothing more is known regarding the status of the negotiations between Great Britain and the Transvaal than that learned yesterday.

The officials of the British war office emphatically deny that the reserves have been called out or that any steps have been taken to that end.

The afternoon newspapers follow the lead of the morning papers in taking an extremely grave view of the situation, although the war office denies somewhat tend to allay the wildly alarmist reports current late last night.

The opinion of those who regard the beginning of a war between Great Britain and the Transvaal as only a matter of a short time, is voiced by the St. James Gazette, which says today:

"The news concerning the crisis is very grave. We learn that the more intrepid brigades have been ordered to Cape Colony, including the Gordon's Highland Light Infantry, who fought in Crete, the Second Battalion of the Black Mates and another battalion is ready to leave at twenty-four hours' notice. The officers and men are delighted at the prospect of active service."



THE KEARSARGE.
THE FASTEST FIRST-CLASS BATTLESHIP IN THE NAVY.

"In service circles war is considered absolutely certain.

"The Admiralty have a number of transports ready to convey troops to Cape Colony. The Boers, while procrastinating in regard to their reply, have been making every preparation for war and contemplating raiding the Natal frontier.

"Loring's Neck, which is the sole route from the Transvaal to Natal, is undefended."

CABINET COUNCIL SUMMONED.

The Premier, the Marquis of Salisbury, will come to London to-day (Wednesday) from Walmer, for a conference with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, and a Cabinet Council has been summoned for Friday, urgent messages have been sent to all the Ministers, requesting their attendance.

There is great activity at the Admiralty, the War Office and the Colonial Office. General Lord Wolsey, field marshal, and commander in chief is in daily communication with the War Office as are also General Sir Evelyn Wood, adjutant general to the forces, and Colonel Hector Archibald Macdonald, aide de camp to the Queen.

The Daily Mail expresses the opinion that the next move will be an ultimatum unless President Kruger yields.

It declares that Kruger is the outside number that the Transvaal government can put into the field. The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "I learn from peer sources that reliable news has been received at the House of Pretoria to the effect that President Kruger will not give Mr. Chamberlain time to send an ultimatum, but will take advantage of the first auspicious move of the British troops on the border to assume the offensive."

The Johannesburg correspondent of the Standard says:

"There seems to be some ground for supposing that the peace party at Pretoria has gained a temporary advantage as the result of the influence of Mr. Fischer of the Orange Free State."

LABORI MAKES A BOLD MOVE

Appeals to Foreign Sovereign for Witnesses.

WILLIAM; HUMBERT.

Presence of Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi Desired by Defence.

WOULD DECIDE THE RESULT.

Step Fraught With Momentous Consequences—Dreyfus' Friends More Confident of Prisoner's Acquittal—Members of Court Martial to Leave Two Hours After Trial Ends.

RENNES, September 5.—M. Labori this afternoon telegraphed personal appeals to Emperor William and King Humbert to grant permission to Colonel Schwartzkoppen and Colonel Panizzardi, German and Italian military attaches in Paris in 1901, to come to Rennes to testify in the trial of Captain Dreyfus.

This is the news of the day and the chief topic of conversation in the cafes and resorts of the journalists this afternoon. The appeals were couched in eloquent terms, invoking the assistance of their majesties in the name of justice and humanity. They are quite supplementary to the formal application that will be made by the government commissary, Major Carriere.

The demand of M. Labori that the court martial should issue process to secure the approval of the two sovereigns came like a thunderbolt at today's session. The step is fraught with momentous consequences, as it affords Emperor William an opportunity to again assume his favorite role of arbiter of the destinies of the world. No one will be surprised if Colonel Schwartzkoppen, in the name of the Kaiser, makes a declaration that will practically decide the result of the trial.

Both Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi



THE KEARSARGE.
THE FASTEST FIRST-CLASS BATTLESHIP IN THE NAVY.

must consult their respective sovereigns before starting, but the counsel for Dreyfus fully expect them to arrive here, if they come at all, in time to give their testimony on Thursday, in which case the trial would probably conclude this week and the verdict be delivered on Friday or Saturday. This is the view that obtains this evening, affecting somewhat from the feeling earlier in the day. Colonel Jouanet told M. Demange at the close of the session that if he received official notification that Colonels Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi were coming to depose, he would be prepared to adjourn the trial pending their arrival. An adjournment of forty-eight hours would probably give them time to get here.

DID NOT CONSULT DEMANGE.

A remarkable circumstance, and one that is significant of the relations between the two eminent advocates who are conducting the defence, is the fact that M. Labori telegraphed the German Emperor and the King of Italy on his own initiative without consulting or advising M. Demange. The appearance of Col. Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi would be the most sensational, as well as the most important, incident to the entire trial. Their depositions would be a formal and emphatic declaration that they never had any relations with the accused, and they would make such a statement that the court must order an acquittal.

Those who are in the confidence of the counsel entrusted with the defence expect a firm conviction that Dreyfus will now be acquitted. Nevertheless, one of the most prominent generals with whom the correspondent of the Associated Press conversed to-day, declared himself "quite pessimistic with the progress of the trial thus far" and confident of a conclusion "not satisfactory to the prosecution."

Court will open with closed doors to hear from Cernuschi, the Austrian politician, the name of the foreign attaché he has already mentioned as admitting that he had received reasonable documents from Dreyfus. The remainder of his evidence will be given in public. Cernuschi will be subjected to a searching cross-examination. The prosecution relies upon him as a last straw. He was interviewed this evening by several journalists and asserted that he has in his

the number of banks, and consequently greater competition in the banking business, a decrease of fully 50 per cent. in discount rates, much better facilities are given the depositor and the old exchange and collection charges are well-nigh abolished. There is much larger capital invested and much smaller profits in banking, more work and more responsibility, less return and appreciation. In the past two or three years we note greater resources and a growing independence of the money centres on the part of the South and West. But we must accept the conditions that now exist and recognize the fact that with the age and greater wealth of this nation, the rates of interest will gradually and naturally decline. We recovered slowly from the financial disturbances of 1893, but during the following five years, by enforced economies, the lower cost of living, the sale of our surplus crops, the large production of our mines, we awoke to the fact that we were a rich country and will hold our place as a creditor among the nations of the world.

ON A CASH BASIS.

To this change of condition the banker must accustom himself and perhaps largely change his methods. The business of the country is being done on a cash basis. The annual and semi-annual settlements of the older States are not upon the calendar. The robber finds his profits within the discount of the manufacturers, and the country merchant has learned the lesson, buys more carefully and pays cash and so we see business paper surely disappearing. Banks must invest in other good securities, which under the new demand appreciate in value. Under this process and the growing wealth of our nation, high grade securities will be absorbed and much smaller capital will aid to the development of our industries and trade with all nations. Already we are purchasing the bonds of foreign countries. The savings depositor must satisfy himself with a lower rate of interest. It is to be hoped that this condition will not again stimulate a fever of speculation, which when it breaks at it did in 1892, may reduce us to a long and anxious period of convalescence. We must not forget the lessons of the past. In times of these, we take our reckoning and set our course.

"With clear skies and favoring winds,

THE CURRENCY OF THE COUNTRY

American Bankers in Session at Cleveland.

A LARGE ATTENDANCE

Amount of Capital Represented Estimated at \$5,700 Millions.

THE PRESIDENT'S FINE ADDRESS.

He Gives Valuable Information Resulting from Practical Experience.—A Defence of the Bankers.—Annual Report of Col. James R. Branch.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 5.—The twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Bankers' Association was called to order in the auditorium of the Chamber of Commerce to-day with nearly the largest attendance in the history of the organization. Between twelve and fifteen hundred visiting bankers, representing all sections of the country, were present. The amount of capital represented by the delegates in round numbers is given at \$5,700 millions.

President George H. Russell, of the American Bankers' Association, replied to the welcoming speeches and followed with his annual address to the organization. Mr. Russell said in part:

"My personal experience in practical banking and the sympathy I have for bankers, must back less than a decade before that time, I met the banker on the other side of the counter, and I now publicly express my regrets for some unjust and undeserved criticisms I have passed upon the fraternity of which I am now a member, and seek at all times to defend. However, from either side of the counter, we must recognize the changes which have come during the life of this association. In the past twenty-five years there has been a large relative increase

"In the matter of collection charges, the Clearing-House Association of New York city has set an example which it is to be hoped other clearing-houses in the larger cities may promptly follow, and that the members of this association may not longer conduct and advertise the Great American Free Express and Collection Company. A reasonable charge for exchange and collection would partially reimburse the larger banks for the cost of stationery and stamps. In other countries these exchange and collection charges go far towards paying the entire administration account."

"I have no theory of currency reform to propose. I trust that the recommendation of the Congressional Committee appointed for that purpose will declare unopposedly in favor of the gold standard, silver and reconcile the differences of theorists, and propose such moderate reform measures as will commend themselves to the united support of this association. I am a State banker, yet I desire a currency under national regulation, and may be that under the policy to which we seem committed, we shall likely have bonds enough to secure sufficient issue of currency and reserve gold enough accumulated by the banks to meet any probable call for redemption of currency. And an association like this, with a membership of nearly four thousand, representing a total deposit of four and one-half billions of money, largely the savings of wage-earners, can and should not fear to use a conservative influence in favor of a monetary system best adapted to our own conditions."

SHOULD CONSOLIDATE.

"Consolidation and combination are the order of the day, and in many instances, it would be desirable to consolidate banks, where the smaller banks separately cannot use their deposits with safety to their depositors or profit to the stockholders."

(Continued on Second Page).

MORMON ELDER'S NARROW ESCAPE

He Came Near Being Lynched by a Mob Because He Wanted Parties Punished for Assault on Him.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Sept. 5.—A mounted armed mob of some two hundred men took charge of a court, sheriff and litigants yesterday at Johnson Springs, Va., and by main force put a stop to the proceedings. For a time a wholesale lynching appeared inevitable.

Elder Joseph E. Wirth, a Mormon, was murdered yesterday at Johnson Springs, Va., and his body was found in a ditch. He was a prominent member of the Mormon Church and was well known in the community.

LEADER ARRESTED.

Fleming Riddle, a white farmer, was arrested as the leader in the attack on the court of assault with intent to murder. He was arrested yesterday morning and soon after horsemen surrounded the courthouse and detained a committee to notify the court that the proceedings must stop.

TO LYNCH THE ELDER.

A second committee of regular took charge of Elder Wirth and threatened to lynch him unless he agreed to withdraw the prosecution and leave the country. Fearing they would and leave the country, the prisoner was liberated by the mob. Wirth remarked that there was no justice in Virginia, whereupon the members of the mob replied:

"No law for Mormons except to kill them."



REV. W. G. STARR, D. D.

We know that storms must come, and we should feel the responsibility of the lives and cargoes we carry. In times of such prosperity as this, bankers will be tempted with many visionary schemes, in which large profits are promised. These must be avoided, while we must not too conservatively deny aid and encouragement to the development of our most wonderful resources. I have referred to the growing wealth and financial independence of the South and West. I can best give you an instance by citing statistics from my own State of Michigan, which are obtainable to me. The year ending June 30, 1899, in the one hundred and eighty-five state banks, eighty national banks and three trust companies of Michigan there was an increase in the total deposits of \$2,949,753.31, of this amount \$3,345,627.76 was in savings deposits. January 1st, 1899, there was a total deposit in the banks of Michigan of \$17,253,997.75, and on July 1st, 1899, there was a total of \$14,631,538.25, showing a gain for the first six months of this year of over \$13,000,000. It is probable that this proportionate increase may obtain throughout the great States of the West. Do you wonder, then, that this year and probably for the future, we can handle our crops without financial aid from the great money centres, and that for the past two months, interest rates in central and far Western cities than in New York city?

DR. STARR CHOSEN FOR PRESIDENT
Almost Unanimous Choice on First Ballot.
HE ACCEPTS HONOR.

He Will Serve in a Dual Capacity Until Conference Meets.

CONTINUING PASTORAL WORK.

Judge J. O. Shepherd is Nominated by Rev. Paul Whitehead. Dr. Starr Received All But One Vote—Colonel Baird Makes Nominating Speech.

As forecasted by The Times immediately after Dr. Duncan had declined the presidency of Randolph-Macon College, Rev. W. G. Starr, D. D., was yesterday elected to succeed Dr. Kern. The Board of Trustees met pursuant to call at Centenary Methodist church yesterday at noon and adjourned at 2:30 o'clock.

Rev. Keener Cox, D. D., of Baltimore Conference, vice-president of the board, presided in the absence of Bishop Grabber, the president, who is out of the State. Rev. S. S. Lambeth, D. D., of Bedford City, the secretary of the board, was present.

Very little was done at the meeting other than the election of a president, but some time was consumed in speech-making.

NOMINATED BY COL. BAIRD.

Dr. Starr was placed in nomination by Colonel A. S. Baird, and the nomination was seconded by Rev. Lester Shipley, of Baltimore Conference.

Judge J. O. Shepherd, a prominent Methodist layman, was placed in nomination by Rev. Paul Whitehead, D. D.

Nineteen of the twenty trustees present voted for Dr. Starr, one vote being given to Judge Shepherd. The election of Dr. Starr was then made unanimous.

Colonel Baird and Dr. Shipley were appointed a committee to bring Dr. Starr before the board.

Dr. Starr made a brief speech, thanking the board for the honor and promising his best efforts in behalf of the institution. Brief speeches were made by other members of the board.

The board increased the salary of the president to \$2,000 per annum, and included.

(Continued on Second Page).

SUMMARY OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Local.
—Martin wins in Manchester, receiving 240 votes to 85 for Taylor.

—The Rev. W. G. Starr, D. D., elected president of Randolph-Macon College.

—Rev. Dr. C. H. Carey died.